



DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

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LEGISLATURE COMMENDS DIVISION'S FIRE PREVENTION WORK

In recognition of the fine effort expended by all Division of Forestry personnel throughout the 1946 fire season the Assembly of the California Legislature passed on January 30 House Resolution No. 78 that reads as follows:

Relative to commending the State Division of Forestry upon their fire control work.

WHEREAS, The fine forests of the State of California are such valuable assets of the State, both scenically and economically, that enormous damage results when even a small fire occurs in a forest area, which makes prevention of fires a great and important part of any fire control program in this State; and

WHEREAS, During the past year the fire control program of the Division of Forestry was so well carried out that there were 400 less fires than in other years, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Division of Forestry of the State of California is commended upon its excellent fire prevention program and the fine work of its field men which resulted in this splendid record of successful prevention of forest fires; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of this Assembly is requested to send copies of this resolution to the Director of Natural Resources and to the Division of Forestry of California.

STATE FORESTER HOPEFUL FOR BETTER SEASON IN 1947.

To the best of our knowledge the Division of Forestry's field efforts in prevention of fires have never before been formally recognized by the representatives of the people of California. Every Division employee should be justly proud of the record established this past season and of the recognition of that record by the State Assembly. On behalf of all of you who have this past year thrown your efforts toward prevention work with the same enthusiasm you have toward actual suppression work in years past, I have gratefully accepted a copy of the Assembly's resolution. I believe we are all aware of results that can be accomplished if we concentrate on our prevention efforts as well as our suppression efforts. Public education is the rudiment of fire prevention. Combine an intensive education program with our present hazard reduction program and we

will knock off 20% of our fires in a very short time. I am aware of the multitude of pre-fire season jobs that you are presently accomplishing. I know also that each of you has analyzed his prevention work of last season and is now taking aggressive steps toward improving it for the 1947 season. We can waste no effort in this field if we are to reduce fire occurrence on wild lands now being intensively used by a demanding public.

DeWitt Nelson,
STATE FORESTER.

MAKE THE NEWS LETTER VALUABLE

This is the first edition of our postwar News Letter. It is yours for expression and exchange of ideas. I sincerely believe we are all interested in the work of the Division and in those who are making it work. The value of this letter depends on the use you all make of it.

In Sacramento we are in the middle of an important legislative and budgetary session. This session will give us new opportunities and new responsibilities. The manner in which we redeem these opportunities and responsibilities will chart the future course of this Division. Our budget, if approved by the legislature in the form submitted by the Governor, will be the largest in our history. Our work in fire prevention and suppression this coming season must justify the increases.

We were better organized last year than ever before, but hampered by insufficient manpower and badly worn equipment. Unfortunately it does not look as if much equipment will be available by the start of the fire season, even though the Governor has recommended nearly a million dollars to buy new and replace old automotive equipment. Unless disapproved by the legislature we do have authorization for more manpower. We must tighten our belts a notch, use the manpower to best advantage, increase our prevention efforts and come out with another successful season in 1947.

DeWitt Nelson,
STATE FORESTER.

PROGRESSIVE FOREST BILLS BEFORE STATE LEGISLATURE

The fifty-seventh general session of the California Legislature convened on January 6 in its first post war regular session. By the first of February 1889 bills had been introduced in the Assembly and 1117 in the Senate. Although forestry measures are fewer in number this year as compared with those presented to the 1945 legislature, there are a number of extreme importance for the development of a complete forest conservation program. There have been included in the budget submitted by Governor Warren to the legislature on January 30 increased appropriations for fire prevention and suppression. One hundred and twentyfive thousand dollars has been included for Blister Rust control, \$132,263 for forest management, including State Forest administration, forest practice work, and a new program of farm forestry, and \$25,000 for forest insect control work. Two million dollars has also been asked as a part of the budget for the acquisition of State Forests, and \$41,770 has been included to continue our range improvement program. Although space limits the discussion of bills presented to the legislature, the following summary indicates the scope of measures introduced to date: Senate Bill No. 254. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Forest Practice Act. Section 3 - clarification of the Forest Practice District boundaries.

Section 5 - improving the method of balloting.

Senate Bill No. 264. To amend certain sections of the Government Code relating to the State Employees Retirement System with respect to fire suppression personnel of the State Division of Forestry.

Senate Bill No. 735. An Act making an appropriation to the Division of Forestry for a forest survey to be conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service.

Senate Bill No. 736. An Act making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the purchase of State Forests.

Senate Bill No. 737. An Act to amend the present Forest Nursery law to authorize the Division to sell forest tree seedlings in lots of 1,000 and at minimum prices for reforestation work on private forest lands.

Senate Bill No. 739. An Act to amend sections 402, 403, and 408 of the Public Resources Code relating to the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

Senate Bill No. 740. An Act to amend Sec. 384A of the Penal Code relating to the cutting, transportation and sale of Christmas trees.

Senate Bill No. 745. An Act to amend sections 4151, 4165 and 4167 of the Public Resources Code relating to the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

Assembly Bill No. 608. An Act to add certain sections to the Health and Safety Code relative to County Fire Protection Districts.

Assembly Bill No. 949. An Act to add certain sections to the Control Land Clearance Act of 1945 to include provisions for the acquisition of land by the Division of Forestry, to be used for experimental purposes in the range improvement program. Experimentation to be done in cooperation with the College of Agriculture, University of California.

Assembly Bill No. 1250 and companion Senate Bill No. 666. Governor Warren's budget bills for the fiscal year July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948. The total appropriation to the Division of Forestry as contained in these budget bills totals \$9,178,854. This budget is simply itemized as follows: Fire prevention and suppression, \$5,188,227.00; Forest management, range improvement, State Nursery, \$644,366.00; funds to outside counties, to the U. S. Forest Service, for white pine blister rust, and for pine beetle control, \$1,172,230.00; acquisition of properties for State forests, for administrative sites, and funds for construction, \$2,174,031. If this budget is approved by the Legislature it will show an increase of \$2,197,756.00 over the budget for the present fiscal year.

Senate Resolution No. 33. A Resolution providing for the continuation of work by the Senate Forest Study Committee. This Resolution adopted by the Senate.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4. Relating to memorializing the Congress of the United States concerning the appropriation of sufficient funds for the control of forest insects on National Forest lands in California.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 9. Relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States concerning the appropriation of sufficient funds for adequate protection and full development of National Forest lands of California.

ABOUT THE DIVISION

DIVISION WILL DEVELOP NEW STATE FOREST.

The State Forest Purchase Committee early this month met in Sacramento and approved a recommendation of the State Board of Forestry to buy 46,878 acres of redwood forest land owned by the Caspar Lumber Company of Mendocino County as a State forest. More than six months of investigation and negotiation preceeded the purchase committee's action of acquiring the State forest - the first to be bought under provisions of Chapter 317, Statutes of 1945. In buying the forest land the Purchase Committee voiced many reasons why they considered the investment of \$1,499,017 a sound and practicable one for the State. Among the reasons mentioned were: (1) having a wide variation of timber stocked on the unit in-

cluding virgin stands, cutover areas with excellent second growth timber and cutover lands with little or no reproduction, the property offers ample opportunity for experimentation and study of the difficult problems of old growth management, second growth treatment and reforestation that are prevalent in the Redwood Region. (2) the forest land meets all of the desirable and suitable specifications for State forests as outlined by the 1945 legislative act (3) the \$1,499,017 constitutes an equitable price for land and timber (4) the Redwood tree's inherent silvicultural and forest management problems are unique and unlike those of any other forest region of the world. In the past neither the Federal nor the State government has aided this privately owned forest region in the development of improved forest practices. Having failed in contributing to the progress of forest management and silviculture, the State being the local agency, must now intensify its efforts in this field in order to be of valuable assistance to both large and small forest land owners in working out practical solutions to many forest problems (5) the lands of the Caspar Company borders Mendocino Woodlands; a recreational development of 5400 acres now held by the Department of Interior but in the process of being quitclaim deeded to the State for forestry and conservation purposes free of charge. The combined 52,278 acres will constitute an economic operating forest unit unusually well adapted to the purposes of the State of California for experimentation and demonstration of improved forest practices.

Members of the Forest Purchase Committee who, by Chapter 317, Statutes of 1945, are finally responsible for State Forest acquisitions, include Governor Earl Warren, Chairman, Director of Finance James Dean, Director of Natural Resources Warren T. Hannum, and Board of Forestry chairman W. S. Rosocrans.

Seventytwo per cent of the acreage purchased is cutover redwood forest land, much of which is well stocked with advanced second growth timber from 20 to 80 years of age, carrying a total volume estimated to be 236,132,000 board feet. Also involved in the purchase is an estimated volume of 258,079,000 board feet of large virgin timber on 22% of the area. The land supports in addition 90,432,000 board feet of small virgin timber left and to be left as a result of selective logging practices. The large virgin timber on 6% of the land area is being reserved by the Caspar Lumber Company and will be harvested under a precutting agreement with the Division.

The State, in purchasing this property, is the owner of land that has been under the control of a pioneering lumber company for more than 85 years. The Caspar Company dates back to 1861, when Captain Jacob Green Jackson, a stolid New Englander and early California pioneer, bought out his associates in a lumber mill on the Mendocino County coast, set up a new sawmill at the mouth of the Caspar Creek and began producing redwood lumber. The town that grew up around the sawmill was known as Caspar in honor of a German trapper named Kaspar, who was the only settler in this region previous to the lumber operation of Captain Jackson and his associates. Captain Jackson incorporated his company in 1881, steadily expanded the town of Caspar to more than 1,000 people, and throughout his life led in the development of sawmill operation, steam logging, and railroad transportation. In the early 70's Captain Jackson opened one of the first lumber yards in Los Angeles, then a town of less than 5,000, and in 1876 sold lumber that was used for the construction of the first wooden house in the town of Pasadena. On his death in 1901 the Caspar Lumber Company passed to the control of Jackson's two grandsons, Mr. Cass J. Wood and Mr. Clarence DeCamp, who have for the past 45 years carried forward the progressive actions of their grandfather. Under their guidance the company was among the first to have developed an economic study of land and resource holdings to determine areas, timber classes, and timber volumes for use in planning forest harvest. With

early
the advent of tractor logging in the late 20's and/30's, this company was among the first to abandon the wasteful and destructive steam logging practice.

In the 85 years of continuous operation the Caspar Company has removed more than 1½ billion board feet of redwood lumber from the property. Lumber and forest products will continue to flow from this land as a high percentage of the area has been left productive and is now growing a second crop of trees. State Forester Nelson estimates that after 50 years of intensive forest management the property will yield perpetually 20 million board feet of lumber per year.

Vice-President DeCamp passed away November 7, 1946, during the time the State of California was negotiating with the company for the purchase of the property. Both Mr. DeCamp and the Company's president, Mr. Wood, were extremely anxious to see the company's property in the hands of the people of California, to be used as an experimental and demonstrational unit for the progress of redwood forest management and utilization.

Out of respect and admiration for an early pioneer whose character, integrity, and accomplishments contributed much to the growth of California, it has been suggested that this forest be named the Jackson State Forest, for Jacob Green Jackson, founder of the Caspar Lumber Company.

PERSONNEL BOARD TO SURVEY SALARIES OF THE DIVISION:

In November State Forester Nelson appealed to the State Personnel Board for an overall salary survey of the Division of Forestry for the purpose of bringing the Division's classifications into balance with comparable agencies both within and without State service. The Board has recently recognized Mr. Nelson's appeal and has instructed its Survey staff to complete an analysis of the Division of Forestry classifications by the middle of March. The State Forester and District Deputies have appointed men at all levels to draft job classifications that will help the Survey Board in their analyzation of work loads and responsibilities of the various positions. The State Forester has emphasized that employees drafting job descriptions recognize the importance of doing a thorough and complete job. The descriptions are to be as short as possible, but at the same time complete, showing all the responsibilities and authorities that must be executed at each of the administrative levels.

PEOPLE OF EL CAJON COMMEND SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMPLOYEES:

Division employees of San Diego County received this month an expression of appreciation from the City Council of El Cajon for cooperatively assisting in the suppression of a serious fire that for a time threatened the lives and property of many citizens in the city.

In a resolution adopted January 6, the day of the fire, the City Council indicated that the City Fire Department had been seriously crippled when an explosion had burned 10 out of its fire crew members - that the Division of Forestry had generously supplied men and equipment to combat the fire, and that the Division's employees had shown great skill and courage in suppressing a very dangerous fire. The resolution expressed the people's appreciation for a job well done.

DIVISION AUTO EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE TO MEET IN SACRAMENTO:

An auto equipment committee will meet February 12 - 15 in Sacramento to consider improved modifications for fire suppression automotive equipment to be purchased in the near future. The committee will be composed of Rangers LeRoy Neil and Joe Scherman, Assistant Deputy James Glenn, Fire Control Officer Walter Winters, Automotive engineers Fred Dodson and Luther Gordon, and Machinist J.W. Stevenson.

Plans and specifications are to be drawn by the committee for new improvements to be incorporated in suppression equipment purchased during the next two year period. A large committee was necessary to insure complete coverage of all conditions that might influence equipment modification.

DIVISION PERSONNEL CHANGES:

Ernest Aronstein, formerly auditor for the Department of Finance, has been appointed Departmental Accounting Officer to fill the position vacated recently by Dan H. Blood who is now Deputy Director-Comptroller of the Department of Natural Resources. Mr. Aronstein is well acquainted with departmental work, as he has for the past few years been in charge of the staff responsible for the auditing of the Department of Natural Resources.

Effective January 28, Deputy State Forester O.E. Fowler will undertake a new administrative assignment. Deputy Fowler will be in charge of the Division's postwar road development and telephone power line study. Effective the same day, Melvin Pomponio, formerly Deputy State Forester in District 2, will assume, with some additions, duties formerly performed by Mr. Fowler, and will adopt the title Operations Officer. George Craig appointed January 13 from a Civil Service list is a new forest technician for the Division. Mr. Craig, formerly employed as investigator for the Legislative Forest Study Committee, will work with Mr. Goldsmith of the Forest Manager's Section on surveys and appraisals, and will replace Goldsmith when he resigns. Mrs. W.B. Rider, whose husband was former Chief Deputy State Forester, was employed as administrative assistant on January 15 to assist the State Forester during the present legislative session by attending sessions, analyzing legislation pertaining to forestry, and following the progress of forestry bills. John Tomblin, Associate Ranger in San Bernardino County, was recently transferred to District 3 headquarters in Sacramento to take over his new duties as Acting Assistant Deputy. Neil Rice was appointed as Assistant Forestry Engineer on January 8 to work under Mr. Ennis on postwar construction programs. William Jamieson, who has been supervising the control burning project in Mendocino County, recently received a promotion from Assistant to Associate State Forest Ranger. L.T. Burcham has been employed as Assistant Technician to supervise operations on the Mountain Home State Forest in Tulare County. B.W. Prioleau was appointed on January 7 as delineator to work with Technician Jacobson on control burning projects. Thomas S. Woods, senior accounting clerk, who formerly worked with Mr. Rider in the Sacramento Office, has been transferred to District 5 in San Francisco. Alice Whitaker and Marjorie Hamilton, Intermediate stenographic clerks, have recently been employed in the Sacramento Office as secretaries to Forest Manager McCanlies and Chief Dispatcher Fred Herbert respectively. On January 2, Mrs. Irene Spitzer assumed her new duties as intermediate typist clerk in District 1 headquarters. Mrs. Etta Hughes was employed January 13 in the Tulare County office as intermediate clerk. District 6 headquarters obtained a new intermediate typist, Miss Treva Mullins, on January 14, and Robert L. Shay went to work as an automobile mechanic in San Bernardino County, January 2.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING 40-HOUR WEEK PRESENTED TO C.S.E.A. COUNCIL MEETING:

The C.S.E.A. general council, meeting in San Francisco on February 1st and 2nd to consider policies of the Association, will be presented with a resolution being submitted by Chapter 2 representatives of the C.S.E.A. which will take up the matter of applying modified 40-hour principles to our field personnel having extended summer work weeks. The Division hopes that this resolution will bear some fruits in case the shortened work week so widely discussed in the newspapers is endorsed by legislative action this year. A copy of the resolution was sent to all Division of Forestry field offices on January 29 for posting.

COMMENDATIONS:

Assistant State Forest Ranger Robert W. Murray, stationed at Smartsville, Yuba County, received an excellent letter of appreciation for his assistance on January 13 to John Dower, Sheriff of Yuba County, in locating an airplane that had crashed north of the Yuba Narrows Dam. Sheriff Dower expressed his thanks and his appreciation for the cooperation and assistance Mr. Murray afforded him and the Sheriff's office in this matter.

January seems to have been a month of meeting emergencies for Ranger Miller and his San Diego staff. In addition to the rescue work done in the city of El Cajon, men from the county also assisted very ably Western Airline officials who experienced emergency conditions with the crash of one of their airliners in the mountains near San Diego. A letter from Western Airlines to Mr. Miller and his staff indicates the gratitude of the Airlines for able and cooperative assistance during a trying period.

FORESTRY STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN LASSEN BUG CONTROL PROJECT:

An interesting insect control project was undertaken this past summer by Ranger Mann of Lassen County with the cooperative help of forestry students from Lassen Junior College. A small pine beetle infestation had been noticed early in the season on lands owned by ranchers in the vicinity of Susanville. The small ranch owners were contacted and advised of the incipient conditions existing on their lands, and although willing to help felt they could afford neither money nor manpower to share half the expense of eradication required by law when the State participates in controlling insect outbreaks on private land. Realizing he could not only contribute to the practical field education of forestry students matriculating at Lassen Junior College, but also obtain manpower for the necessary eradication work, Ranger Mann contacted the Junior College President and fortunately secured approval to use the students. On subsequent field trips the students contributed more than 130 man hours of eradication work to successfully control the outbreak and in addition obtained field knowledge of forest insect identification and eradication measures necessary for their control.

BOARD OF FORESTRY, SUPERVISORS' ASSOCIATION DISCUSS ACQUISITION POLICY:

In Sacramento early this month the State Board of Forestry met with the Forestry and Fire Committees of the County Supervisors' Association to discuss the Association's policy toward the acquisition of forest lands by State and Federal agencies. The Association's present policy does not condone the purchase of forest lands by the State. Under provisions of Chapter 317, Statutes 1945, a resolution ^{approving purchase} must be adopted by each Board of Supervisors in whose county the State contemplates acquiring land as State Forests. During the latter part of 1946 the Nevada County Board of Supervisors refused to sanction the Division's

proposed purchase of the 880 acre Bannon Mt. Tract as a State Forest. The necessary resolution was not adopted because of the Association's policy.

The State Forest program was discussed in detail by the representatives of both agencies in an effort to reach a balanced understanding of its values for the people of the State. It was concluded by the committees of the Supervisors' Association that the program was sound and that a re-analysis of their policy was in order. It was agreed that the Board of Forestry would, at their February meeting, prepare a statement of forest acquisition policy, and on receipt of the policy the Supervisors' Association would take action on a modification of their stand towards forest land acquisition by agencies of State government.

BOARD OF FORESTRY WILL MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 13-14.

The February meeting of the Board of Forestry will be held in the State Building in San Francisco, February 13-14. The principle item on the agenda will be the consideration of forest practice rules of Forest Practice Districts 1 and 2. The rules, formulated during 1946 by Forest Practice committees from each of the four districts, were submitted to timber owners for vote in October. Under provisions of the Forest Practice Act the rules must receive the approval (by vote) of those owning at least two thirds of the timber acreage in the individual districts and be approved by the State Board of Forestry before becoming State laws. The required two-thirds approval has been obtained in Districts 1 and 2, while to date but 57% have indicated approval in District 3 and 50% in District 4. A multitude of small timber ownerships is common to the latter two districts, and the Division's Forest Manager is presently exploring all means of contacting these small owners in order to obtain their votes on proposed rules.

A second item on the agenda will involve a study and discussion of a policy for the acquisition of forest lands as State Forests.

CONSERVATION WEEK TO BE OBSERVED MARCH 7 - 14:

General Warren T. Hannum, Director of the Department of Natural Resources, and new Chairman of California's Conservation Week, sponsored by the California Conservation Council in cooperation with the State Department of Education, has this week asked all departmental personnel to cooperate fully in the observance of California's thirteenth Conservation Week. He said there is, as always, ample opportunity for each division of the Department to help with the tremendous educational task of teaching both students and adults wise use of the State's vast natural resources. This Department, General Hannum said, is to a large degree looked upon by the people of California as the guardian and protector of the State's wild lands, wild life, primitive areas and historic monuments, forest resources and minerals. It is up to each one of us to promote conservation education, and through this proclaimed period of rededication to conservation principles we receive an excellent medium through which we may work.

Field forces of the Division have already reported such programs in progress. Ranger Ed. Biggs, Butte County Conservation Chairman, organized his Conservation Week program during the early part of January. Representatives from the Division of Forestry, United States Forest Service, California Fish and Game, and local lumber companies are scheduled for short programs with most Butte County schools and before a host of adult clubs.

Poster and essay contests in the schools have been arranged through the County Superintendent of Schools, and Ranger Biggs has taken advantage of the cooperative help extended to him by the press and radio. It is through this type of public contact work that we can enlist public support of our prevention program and cut fire occurrence to a minimum.

NEW TYPE WEED BURNER TESTED IN SISKIYOU COUNTY:

There is probably no subject concerning the Division of Forestry activities that has had more cussing and discussing than roadside hazard reduction. A lot of individual effort has been expended over the State in an attempt to reduce, if not eliminate this source of trouble, with discouraging results.

Within the last few days a new type of weed burner has been brought to Siskiyou County and some experimental work done by the Division of Highways with the cooperation of the Division of Forestry that to me shows great progress toward solving this Statewide problem.

The weed burner reminds one of a huge blow torch, carried on a trailer and burning stove or diesel oil. Oil is furnished to the burner nozzle under pressure by a gasoline engine which also rotates a large blower to furnish oxygen. The throat of the burner is so mounted that the intense heat can be directed in any direction by the operator. The burner consumes approximately a gallon of oil per minute and treats a five foot strip at two to five miles per hour depending upon what cover is being removed. It is thought by Highway personnel the cost of operations, including flagmen, operators, equipment and the burner will be approximately twenty dollars per mile cheaper than the oil kill and burn method. Since the operation rolls along at a rather rapid pace it is practical to burn clean and avoid skipping spots, as was the practice with the old method, through eliminating areas where a fire could start and crew action had to result, although the area may be between a railroad and highway where fire could not escape.

Inasmuch as Highway 99 through the Shasta Valley traverses an agricultural, irrigated area there has been no effort to fireproof it. Consequently, over a period of years there has accumulated a large growth of weeds to a height of six feet which has been aggravated by tumble weeds stopping along fences. With the problem of removing the hazard without burning fence posts and gates or allowing the fire to escape into the fields, confronting us on the first burning, it was thought it should be accomplished in the dead of winter. Accordingly, a program was set up by the Division of Highways with the cooperation of the Division of Forestry which has worked out better than expected. With the Division of Highways furnishing the necessary trucks and personnel to care for signing, flagging and burning, the Forestry furnished a firetruck and pickup with four men for suppression. The firetruck followed immediately behind the burner to take care of any breaks or extinguish fires catching in fences. The pickup with back pumps followed several hundred yards behind to care for any small spot that may have been missed by the trucks. The plan now is to give the same ground two more treatments before fire season. One treatment to kill the green grass at nearly the end of its growing season and the second to remove the dead vegetation just prior to the fire season.

The program of hazard reduction along highways as tried out here may not prove to be the answer. However, it is a step in the right direction and if successful should be expanded to include County highways.

Ranger LeRoy Neil.

SAN BENITO COUNTY TO ADD PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEE:

The cigar business has flourished in a certain section of San Benito County this month where Assistant Ranger "Bill" Reed eagerly awaits the arrival of the stork. Besides the loss of a good man for quite a spell, Ranger Wade fears a heavy increase of smoker caused fires! He shares "Bill's" anxiety, however, and hopefully awaits the arrival, as early employment of seasonal help is the policy this year.

INTERESTING READING

"The Forest Situation in California", Volume 2. This is the second report to the State Legislature by the California Forest Study Committee. It contains a wealth of statistical material painstakingly gathered by the committee, and is an excellent up-to-date reference of the State's forest situation. Copies have been sent to the field. A reprint of the first Committee report will be available soon. Those wishing copies should contact the editor.

"Farm Forestry in California, 1940-1945" - prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, published by the Division of Forestry. Copies available in the field.

"The West Against Itself and The Easy Chair", by Bernard DeVoto, Harper's Magazine, January, 1947. One viewpoint concerning the livestock industry's recent moves to buy public land for grazing purposes.

"Hydrologic Aspects of Burning Brush and Woodland-Grass Ranges in California" - written by a committee of eminent and recognized hydraulic engineers and irrigationists at the request of the Board of Forestry. A study of all previous work done in this field and conclusions and recommendations for future work. Copies will be sent to field in February.

"Fire As a Tool in Management of Brush Ranges", by H.L. Shantz, on the request of the Board of Forestry. A review of all available literature on this subject and a compilation of pertinent facts dealing with a highly complex problem. Copies will be sent to the field in February.

FOREST AND FIRE FACTS

THE LUMBER SITUATION:

Production of lumber in 1946 should exceed 33,000,000 board feet, which is about the average of war years and slightly above average of the four years immediately preceding the war. Present indications are that lumber supply will be less critical this year. One of the principal difficulties in getting out more lumber is the lack of access roads. Congress has appropriated 15 million dollars for such road building. A similar amount is said to be necessary or will help to meet the need in 1947. Access road funds are available for government land. The Housing Administration is of the opinion that they should be made available for private lands.

"TREE FARMS" PROGRESS IN 1946:

With the addition of six new states, 108 tracts, and 1,787,281 acres to the tree farm movement, 1946 chalked up an impressive and encouraging contribution to the future supply of trees. Texas led all other states in growth by certifying 16 new tree farms. The present nation boxscore for the tree farm movement is 1,053 tree farms totalling 12,922,231 acres in 16 states.

HELICOPTER -- FIRST USE FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION IN CALIFORNIA:

Although previous use has been made of the helicopter to patrol fires in Florida swamplands, it was first used on a going fire as part of the scouting and transportation facilities for the 1946 Castaic fire, Angeles National Forest, California.